



# Foundations

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## The History of Mater Misericordiae Hospital, Rossland, BC 1896–1969

The Sisters of St. Joseph of Peace

by Greg J. Humbert

### The Gold Rush Rossland, British Columbia

Rossland is situated in the West Kootenay region of south central British Columbia, high in the Monashee Mountains. Gold was discovered on Red Mountain in 1886, and soon a haphazard settlement formed near the mine site. The town site and surrounding area were acquired in 1892 by the prospector, Ross Thompson, after whom the town was first named Thompson but later renamed Rossland in 1894. Since miners did not own the land upon which their tents or shacks stood, many acquired freehold lots in the town for their permanent residences.

By February 1895, the first edition of the *Rossland Record* listed the following businesses and public services in the burgeoning town: a blacksmith, a tinsmith, a cobbler, a customs agent, a baker, a land surveyor, a lawyer, two sawyers, two barbers, three



Le Roi Mine, Rossland BC



Fire Hall, Rossland BC

doctors, four bartenders, four hoteliers, and a justice of the peace. A ten-passenger coach ran to Trail Creek Landing on the Columbia River. Soon Presbyterian, Methodist and Roman Catholic churches, and a school, were established. By January 1896 a small electricity generator came on line, and was later upgraded when the West Kootenay Power Company provided hydro from Bonnington Falls dam.

Rossland became part of the frenzy of Gold Rush towns that sprouted up all along the west coast and interior of British Columbia all the way to the famous Dawson City in the Yukon. Large deposits of gold, silver and copper had recently been discovered in the region, and



Trail Creek Landing



as a result Rossland became a lively, if primitive mining town that sprang up with the promise of “striking it big.” The main street, Columbia Avenue, was no more than a muddy path lined with Assayer’s Offices on both sides, and each one of them was doing big business. On any given day the street was crowded with speculators and prospectors – some coming in from the gold fields, others going out with little more than their blankets and pack horses. It was truly a frontier mining town, both rugged and resilient, yet nestled in a most beautiful valley with a view of the Rocky Mountains as a backdrop.

By 1897, Rossland was incorporated as a city and boasted eight doctors, 17 legal firms, and 42 saloons that served an estimated 7,000 residents.

With such an influx of miners working in industrial settings, accidents were bound to happen. Added to this, the families of the miners also began to arrive and so required education for their children and health care for all. As a result, the Sisters of St. Joseph of Peace were approached to fill this urgent need for health care services.

## Sisters of St. Joseph of Peace

The Sisters of St. Joseph of Peace were originally founded by Margaret Anna Cusack from Dublin, Ireland who was a convert from the Anglican faith to

Catholicism in 1858. She entered the Irish Poor Clare Sisters and during the next 21 years took the religious name Sister Francis Clare dedicating herself to writing with a particular interest in the liberation of women and children who were victims of oppression and poverty as a result of the Industrial Revolution. Income from her books and from her famine relief fund was distributed throughout Ireland. Later she founded an industrial school for young women and initiated evening classes for daytime land workers. As a result of this hands-on outreach, several women were attracted by her energy and dedication, and so in 1884 she decided to found her own community, the Sisters of St. Joseph of Peace.

In time Sr. Francis Clare traveled to New Jersey in the United States to continue her work with immigrant Irish women by establishing homes for young Irish working women providing a place where they could live in a safe environment. She continued to be an untiring advocate for change and justice. This resulted in her becoming physically exhausted, sick and disillusioned with a patriarchal Church, and in time she withdrew from the Sisters of St. Joseph of Peace and left behind the Sisters she so dearly loved. Yet she continued to have an attachment to the Sisters and from afar she encouraged and kept informed of their ministry. She eventually returned to her natal roots in the Church of England and on June 5, 1899 she died and was buried in the cemetery reserved for the Church of England at Leamington, England.

When Mother Clare left the Congregation, “she left sorrowfully, saying [to Mother Evangelista] *Have courage, Mother, the finger of God is in all. You are the new Leader.*” And so Sister Evangelista Gaffney took over leadership of the congregation.

The community grew and attracted new members. Its particular apostolate and charism grew as well, focusing on human rights, the needs of the poor and especially women’s rights. To this day, the Sisters of St. Joseph of Peace seek to realize the goal stated so well in their Constitutions, “Our charism of peace challenges us to prophetic risk so that God’s reign might be more fully realized. Confident of God’s faithful love and collaborating with others who work for justice and peace, we face the future with gratitude and hope.” (Constitution 12)



## The Sisters Arrive and the First Hospital is Opened

In April 1896, a letter was sent out from Reverend A. Lemay, the parish priest of Rossland at the time, inviting two Sisters to visit that town with a view of establishing a hospital for the miners in the district. The invitation came about through the suggestion of Mr. D. H. Morin, a citizen of Fairhaven in Washington State who had gone to Rossland as a prospector in 1895. He recognized the need of a hospital immediately and recommended the Sisters of St. Joseph of Peace because he was already acquainted with them.

It came to pass that on July 20, 1896, six years after the Sisters of Saint Joseph of Peace had ventured into the West by establishing a hospital at Fairhaven, now Bellingham, Washington, Sister Mary Theresa and Sister Stanislaus set out to visit the mining camp of Rossland on the other side of the Canadian border. The journey took them two days, first by train and then by boat, before they finally arrived at their destination on July 22, 1896. Temporary accommodation for the Sisters was secured by Fr. Lemay at the home of a Mrs. Carpenter.

But the wheels had already been set in motion even before the Sisters arrived. Donations toward a new hospital were already being collected by the townsfolk. Grateful for this local initiative the Sisters also wanted to demonstrate their own willingness and so immediately launched their own campaign. They visited the miners at the mine in Rossland and also those working at the smelter in Trail, even daring to venture into one of the mines led by a guide, Mr. T. Costello, who led the way holding a dim lantern light. They followed him cautiously into the otherwise total darkness and became seized with fear. All of a sudden they heard a loud roar made by a number of the drilling machines that had begun to operate. The Sisters quickly turned on their heels and raced to the entrance never to set foot in a mine again. But at least they had gained a fleeting experience of what many of their future patients faced on a daily basis.

Understandably, the miners preferred to see the Sisters and give their contributions directly to them. These efforts added to the initial amount collected, and brought the total to \$2,387, laying the ground work for their new mission hospital. The Sisters then returned

to Fairhaven in September for a short stay before returning to Rossland permanently to begin the work of establishing a new hospital.

Before they left they had asked local supporters to find a temporary home for the hospital. When the Sisters returned in October a newly constructed two-storey building which had originally been built for the purpose of a General Store was rented by them for \$100 a month on a six-month lease. It was agreed that at the end of this six-month lease the rent would be raised to \$250 per month. The lease was drawn up by the local solicitor Judge W.J. Nelson.

This building included two large rooms on the ground floor which served as medical and surgical wards. The second floor had a number of single rooms with an entrance from the street by way of a covered staircase. The attic was comprised of one room which was the size of the whole building. Twelve new beds and other furnishings were supplied by St. Joseph's Hospital in Fairhaven, Washington. The remainder of what was needed was purchased locally. A small cottage nearby was rented and utilized for isolation cases.

This simple hospital was opened on November 4, 1896, and was at once filled to its capacity by 30 patients. On November 12, Sister Teresa Kiernan, along with Sisters Ursula, Carmelita, and Joseph Marie arrived from the East to form the hospital staff.

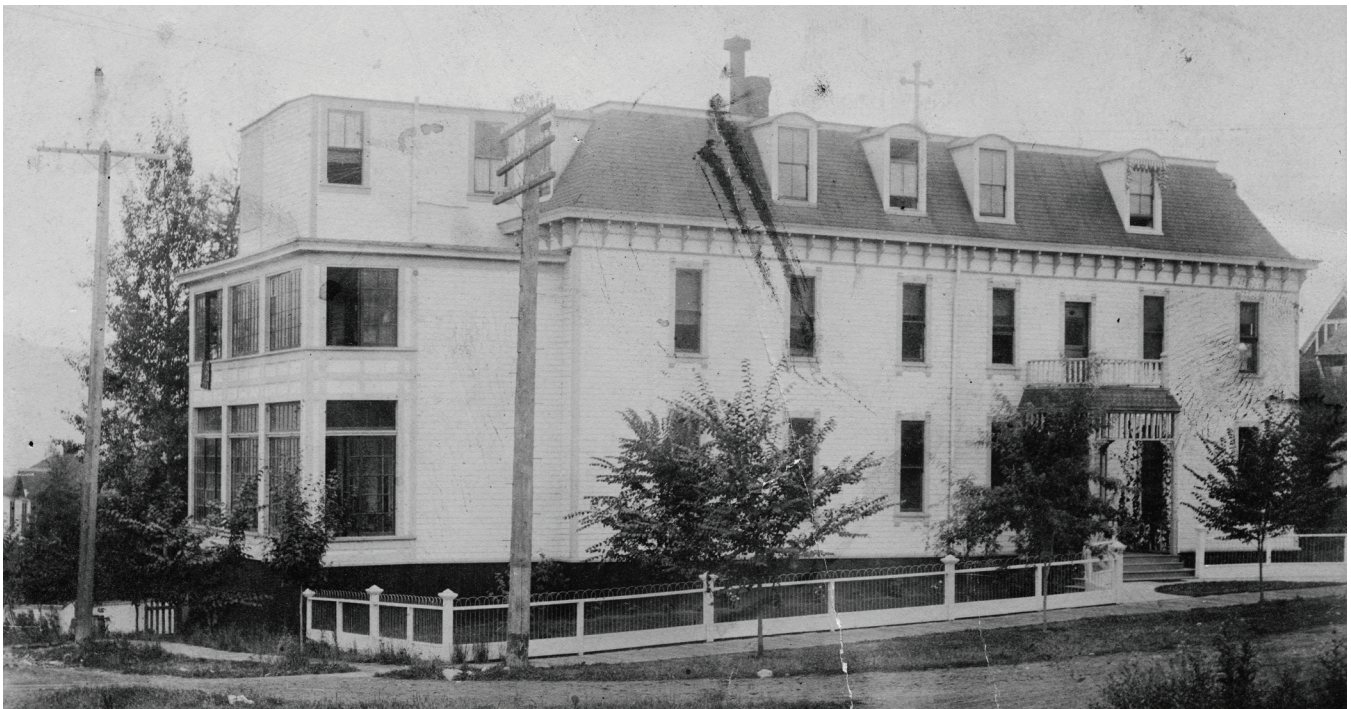
They soon learned that frontier life did not provide the same comfort and amenities found in cities or more populated regions. To their dismay, during the transfer of their luggage from the boat at Robson to the train travelling to Rossland, much of it (including the Sisters' trunks) fell into the Columbia River. When the trunks were finally retrieved and delivered to them they found the contents to be badly damaged and soiled. The Sisters' beautiful new habits had been stained with splotches of red from the soggy edges of the many books also contained in the trunks.

Sadly, word had not been sent ahead of their impending arrival, so when they arrived at the train station no one was there to meet them. Close to midnight the Sisters were guided to their new home by a Mr. D.J. Farrell, a magnate in mining interests, who found them lost and stumbling through deep snow over rugged roads.





Rossland Visitation. Group of Sisters in full habit, in front of hospital building. Date unknown  
1<sup>st</sup> Row (L to R): Sr. Borromeo Crowley, Mother Patricia Moran, Sr. Bernard, Sr. Elizabeth. 2<sup>nd</sup> Row: Sr. Aloysius O'Hanrahan, Sr. Eileen Rahal, Sr. Cyril McDermott, Sr. Bernard Boyhan, Sr. Pascal Parker, Sr. Lucy Nieckarz,  
3<sup>rd</sup> Row: Sr. Angela Wood, Sr. Demetria Nenzel, Sr. Mary Keoug



Mater Misericordiae Hospital, Rossland, British Columbia. Date of photo unknown.



On December 17, 1896 they transformed the attic into a chapel with a temporary altar, carpets and chairs donated by Mr. James Trihey. By Christmas week Father Lemay was able to celebrate the first Mass and the Blessed Sacrament was reserved for their prayerful adoration.

On March 15, 1897 four more Sisters arrived from Jersey City increasing the community to eight Sisters. Sister Teresa Kiernan was appointed pharmacist. Anticipating her assignment to the Rossland Mission, she had been given several months of private instruction at White's Pharmacy in Jersey City. Sister Carmelita became in charge of the kitchen. Sisters Catherine, Aloysius, Berchmans and Anthony all became part of the nursing staff, along with Sisters Joseph Marie and Ursula.

In less than a year's time they had established a hospital and put everything in place to serve the health care needs of this frontier mining town. In less than a year they were beginning to feel at home themselves.

A Mr. Matthew Hoferle, who was described by the Sisters as being a tall young man of a "respectable appearance," applied for the position of Orderly in the hospital. He made it known to the Sisters that he had been a Brother in a Religious Community yet no further reference was made of the matter. Nonetheless, it quickly became evident to the Sisters through his diligence and work ethic that he was dedicated in service to the hospital and the patients. He became a great and constant help in those early years of foundation.

The hospital was maintained by a method of fees invoiced from patients who were able to pay, and by an agreed deduction of one dollar per month from the payroll of each miner working at the War Eagle and Center Star Mines. As well, an agreement was entered into with some of the doctors to be remunerated for their medical services at the rate of ¼% of the payroll deductions. This was necessarily a fluctuating fee for those who chose this method of payment; other doctors were more comfortable to receive a fixed rate. The largest of these deductions amounted to about \$250 to \$300 per month.

## A New Building: Mater Misericordiae Hospital

By the end of its second year the hospital was well established and earning a high reputation for compassionate care and efficiency. The rent for this temporary hospital became the greatest drain on resources. As a result the Sisters made the decision to look for a new property in order to construct a purpose-built hospital structure that the Sisters would own and maintain.

Every effort was made to secure a donation of land from the Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway Company. However, the site selected was in litigation with the Paris Belle Gold Mining Company, and in the end the land had to be purchased at a cost of \$477.50. The property was ideal, consisting of three lots in a quiet part of the town at the corner of Columbia and Butte Streets.

A fellow from Rossland was hired for \$35 to remove the snow from the property with his horse and cart so that work could begin on the foundation. Ground was broken on April 16, 1897. Mr. Henry Williams of Rossland was chosen as the architect and builder for the project. The plan provided for a three-storey frame building which would accommodate thirty-five or forty patients. The cost was estimated at \$3,971, exclusive of the furnace for heating. Additions were made later and a heating system installed at an additional cost of \$2,000.

Possession of the new hospital building by the Sisters occurred on June 4, 1897. The task of transferring the patients from the old to the new hospital (that was three blocks away) was a major event for the town. Rossland had no ambulance at the time or any other modern conveniences available to transfer patients safely, so wheel chairs were used for those unable to walk. One patient who suffered an injury to his spine had to be carried on a mattress and placed on the floor of an open cart.

The very next morning Monsignor Eumelen blessed the hospital under the title of Mater Misericordiae, Latin for Mother of Mercy. Afterwards Mass was celebrated in the little chapel and the Blessed Sacrament was reserved for the sick and private devotion. A few days before the opening, Father Lemay, who had been so instrumental

A financial Statement was published in the *Rossland Miner* for the period November 4, 1896 to November 3, 1897.

Itemized Receipts including original subscriptions	\$12,719.35
Itemized Expenditures -	\$12,709.97
Balance -	\$10.38
Unpaid accounts, New building -	\$2,744.32
Sundry accounts -	\$1,501.65
Total -	\$4,245.97

Number of patients received: Males 193, Females 13, Total 206. Deaths 14

The Annual Financial Statement was always an item of interest to the general public. The balance on hand, November 3, 1897 of \$10.38 elicited an amusing press comment in the *Rossland Miner*.

in the founding of a hospital in Rossland, was suddenly stricken with paralysis of the throat and died within a week's time. Monsignor Eumelen then continued on as temporary pastor of Sacred Heart parish.

### Tough Times

Mater Misericordiae Hospital was scarcely launched when a miner's strike broke out in the mines of the Rossland districts. It lasted for nearly a year and the town never fully recovered from the blow. Many miners simply abandoned the camps until only a few hundred remained and a general economic depression resulted. With this decline in mining activities and the local changes that followed, the hospital was scarcely able to continue. Yet, the Sisters could not decide to close the hospital while there was even one patient to be admitted, so they waited for better times. The town of Rossland changed from a mining community to a residential neighbourhood. Over time retail stores in the business section gradually returned.

Towards the end of the year 1897, Sisters Teresa and Stanislaus left the hospital and Sister Teresa Kieran was appointed the new Superior and Administrator of the hospital. Measures had to be taken in order for the hospital to survive.

In the month of January 1898 she, along with the strong support of Rossland's leading citizens, namely, H.S. Wallace, Mayor at the time, Ross Thompson, an Alderman, Dr. Edward Bowes, Chief Surgeon of the hospital, and F.W. Rolt and J.R. McCane filed an application to the Provincial Government for an annual operating grant.

After much debate and investigation an annual grant was finally promised on the condition that the Provincial Government would be allowed a representative on the Board of Managers. This request was readily agreed



Sister Angelo, Nurse Barge, Sister Helena, "Sandy" Gordon, and president Andy Chapdelaine of the Kinsman Club are all learning a little more about science – and using it to make a difference



to and an allotment of \$4,000 a year was awarded, the first installment was received in October 1898. A Government Inspector was to visit twice a year to audit hospital accounts. It is interesting to note that such a government grant had never previously been made to a denominational hospital in the Province beforehand.

A three-day fair in November, 1899 was held in the Miner's Union Hall and opened by the mayor Mr. A.S. Goodeve. The Fair realized \$2,168 which was spent for much needed improvements and the renovation of the surgery. Around the same time the property was enlarged by the purchase of seven lots next to the hospital property.

### Reverend Henry Irwin ~ "Father Pat" (1859-1902)

Along with the Catholic clergy, the Reverend Henry Irwin, Rossland's first Anglican priest from 1896-1901, stands out as an ardent supporter of the hospital, a man held in deep regard by the miners irrespective of their religious affiliation. He was affectionately known as "Father Pat" by everyone because he had been born in Ireland and possessed the natural charm and wit of an Irish character and accent. Having always desired to do missionary work, his dream was fulfilled in 1885 when he was accepted by the Anglican Diocese of New Westminster and Kootenay in British Columbia.

He would exhibit a life full of service and caring for everyone he had the chance to encounter, despite the fact that his life was also to be filled with unimaginable sorrow. In January 1890 he married a Miss Frances Stuart Innes at Esquimalt BC. Sadly, before the year was out, the joy and expectation of the birth of their first child in November turned to grief when the child died during childbirth. This death was more tragically followed by the death of his wife Frances three days later. After a visit home to Ireland, and a natural period of mourning, he nonetheless returned to Canada taking on the position of secretary to the elderly bishop who was fond of him. He assisted the bishop until shortly before the bishop's death in 1894. Again he was forced to return to Ireland because of the sickness of his father, where he remained two years assisting at a local parish until his father's death.

Despite all these personal heartaches his missionary zeal never waned. Shortly after his father's death Father



Reverend Henry Irwin

Pat returned to Canada determined to spend the rest of his days in ministry to the people of British Columbia. He was immediately appointed as mission priest to the Anglican parish in Rossland. It was 1896 the very year the Sisters arrived to begin their health care ministry and to establish a hospital. He settled down among the people, intent on a life of service, absolutely forgetful and negligent of his own welfare.

In no time he became a champion of the hospital, a visitor to comfort those who lay sick in a hospital beds, and a dear friend and supporter of the Sisters. For example, on a certain Monday morning one of the doctors remarked to a Sister in attendance, "What do you think was the text of Father Pat's sermon last night?" he asked. And before she had a chance to guess he continued, "It was *The Sister's Hospital*." Then they both chuckled. On another occasion, the evening before the feast of Our Lady's nativity held on September 8, Fr. Pat brought a bouquet of flowers to the convent door. He handed them to the Sister and shyly said, "These are for the altar tomorrow!"

By 1901 he had worked himself to exhaustion and was finally convinced by his bishop to return to Ireland for a holiday. He set off in January 1902 taking the train to Montreal where he was to board a ship for Ireland.



No one knows what actually happened or why, but it appears Fr. Pat climbed off the train some distance before it reached the Montreal station resolving to walk a ways it is supposed. Or as was reported in Dr. Kingston's letter, "he resolved to go for a long country walk."

A farmer happened to be driving his horse-drawn sleigh a few miles from Montreal and saw a man walking with difficulty on the frozen ice dragging his feet rather than lifting them. Immediately the farmer ran to assist him and asked if he were well and "the stranger" replied that he did not feel any pain, but only numbness in the legs. The farmer kindly loaded him onto his sleigh and brought him to a physician. After examination, the doctor administered a cordial to "the stranger" who refused to give his name, and told the farmer to drive the man as quickly as possible to a hospital in Montreal. Of course the stranger was none other than Father Pat, and he begged to be brought to Notre Dame Hospital which was famous for its nursing.

The Sisters recall a slightly different version of events in their diaries. "He (Father Pat) was found by a farmer some time later, lying unconscious in the snow. When somewhat revived, he asked to be taken to the Sisters' Hospital in Montreal. He was brought to the Hotel-Dieu, in charge of the Religious Hospitallers of St. Joseph, where he died from blood poisoning on January 13, 1902 at the age of 43."

The Reverend Henry Irwine was buried at Sapperton, BC in the grave next to his wife.

When news came back to Rossland of his death, a public subscription was immediately started and a committee formed to find the best way to recognize and honor Father Pat for his contributions to the community. The Monument and drinking fountain was designed by the Rossland architect, J. J. Honeyman, and is distinctive in its use of Rossland granite and Kaslo marble, two West Kootenay mineral resources. It was erected on the road allowance of Columbia Avenue, across from the Bank of Montreal in the fall of 1902, with a base approximately 5' x 5' x 5', a central obelisk rising above for a total height of 14 feet. Power was brought to the Monument and the four corner globe lights were installed.

A greater connection to the hospital occurred when the Father Pat Memorial horse-drawn ambulance was paid for by local miners as a memorial to the beloved Anglican priest.

## 25<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Hospital and Beyond

In 1921 finishing touches were put to a new addition at the east end of the hospital, consisting of fourteen rooms and a chapel. Much credit was given to Father A.K. MacIntyre for the rapid progress made on the new wing. He gave his personal attention at all times and gave a helping hand whenever possible.

The Jubilee celebration was an elaborate affair with the citizens of Rossland sparing nothing to make it so. They were proud of the splendid hospital which had made its humble beginnings twenty-five years before in a "store in a mining camp", and they were determined to prove their gratitude to the Sisters who had made such a success of the enterprise. The occasion attracted citizens and visitors alike to a lawn social arranged by the ladies of Sacred Heart Parish. Opening of the day's program and of the new wing of the hospital was marked by the celebration of Mass in the morning. Afterwards people gathered on the spacious lawn of the hospital grounds where one could find comfortable places to rest and socialize as well as partake in refreshments. In the evening Ed W. Hall's orchestra performed for all the guests as colored lights and Japanese lanterns flickered in the cool breeze.



## Further Expansion and Additions

In 1938, further expansion of the Mater Misericordiae Hospital became necessary, requiring a loan from the Nelson Bank. Together with a grant from the Provincial Government in Victoria, as well as substantial donations from the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, the West Kootenay Power and Light Company in Trail, and generous donations from local individuals, a new fireproof wing was constructed on the northwest end of the original building.

Ground was broken on June 27, 1938. Mr. H. Whittaker of Victoria was the architect, and Mr. A Sullivan of Vancouver the General Contractor. To the first floor this wing added a new administration department, surgical department with a solarium for conferences and staff meetings, X-ray and pathological laboratories, all furnished with new equipment and facilities. On the second floor, a complete new obstetrical department was added as well as another solarium for visitors. On the top floor were patient rooms and the pediatric department.

A new heating plant was also part of the construction, and the first elevator in Rossland was installed, which was a Westinghouse-Turnbull. A fine new modern Nurses Residence was also part of the plan which was gifted with furnishings by Mr. S. G. Blaylock of the Trail Smelter. The Nurses Residence was blessed by Father A K MacIntyre and the first home social was held in the large living room.

The new hospital wing was officially opened on February 12, 1939 having already been blessed by Bishop Johnson of Nelson on February 1. The opening was attended by well over 1000 people who were served tea by the Ladies Auxiliary that had recently been formed in 1938.

In 1952-53, another fireproof wing was added providing for a complete new kitchen, refrigeration, diet kitchens, nurses' dining room, and a new modern laundry also served by a new modern elevator.

Many felt a tinge of regret when plans were made for the demolition of the original wing of Mater Misericordiae Hospital to make room for construction of a new

### A Place for Children to Play

**“Playing outside the hospital was a regular activity. There were quite a few kids in our neighbourhood and we played games like *Run Sheep Run* or *Wave In, And Wave Out*. These games required a lot of space in which to run and hide and the hospital building and adjoining “nurses’ home” had lots of nooks and crannies where we could disappear. At this time lacrosse balls, made from good rubber with a nice bounce, were a very popular play item for girls. We took our balls with us where ever we went so that any opportunity to bounce them would not be missed. It seems it was the boy’s game to take the balls away from us! One of our favourite places to play was in the ambulance bay bouncing the ball off the wall of the hospital. Wall and ground were concrete and the ball bounced really well. We couldn’t have been too much of a nuisance as I don’t recall anyone ever sending us away.”**

*A Walk about Rossland 1945-61*  
memories of Lesley Anderson

addition to the building in 1962. The original building of 1897 was still in fairly good condition but did not meet the standards for a modern hospital. Before the snow came in October, the old building had disappeared and space was available for a new wing. The Provincial Government gave approval to proceed with the plans for an addition to the building at a cost of \$90,000 with the Provincial Government paying half of this amount. The addition included space for an admitting and accounting office, board rooms, and other facilities. The people of Rossland were very proud of this modern hospital.

## Hospital Closes

As the 1960s progressed, it became more and more evident that the Sisters would eventually have to withdraw from administering the hospital in Rossland. The two main reasons were the shortage of Sisters and Government health care planning, restructuring and consolidation of health care throughout the province. The Sisters first entered the field of providing compassionate



Sign outside the hospital.

care through operating hospitals at a time when no one else was taking care of the sick. However by 1965, the government was making good care available for all and by 1968 Medicare, a national government insurance plan was adopted which provided basic health services to all Canadians. As well, the hospital in Trail was in a position to provide this care and there really was no need of duplicating services with the hospitals only a few miles apart.

As a result in 1968, the Congregation of the Sisters of St. Joseph of Peace announced that it was no longer in a position to provide Sisters to staff the Mater Misericordiae Hospital. On May 25, 1969, a farewell

was said to the Sisters. The Sisters, past and present, were honored at a special High Mass in Sacred Heart Church, and also at a reception in MacLean School auditorium during the afternoon. Monsignor A K MacIntyre paid tribute to the Sisters' work, and Mayor H. S. Elmes conveyed the thanks and best wishes of the City of Rossland to the Sisters who had contributed so much to the community.

On June 1, 1969, after 73 years of service, the Sisters of St. Joseph of Peace turned the administration of Mater Misericordiae Hospital over to the Regional Hospital District.



## APPENDIX ONE

### The Mural

A mural celebrating the history of Mater Misericordiae Hospital was painted in 2004 by artist A. C. Fisher on the outer wall of the Mater Misericordiae Auxiliary Thrift Shop on Washington Street. It was commissioned by the Hospital Auxiliary which was founded in 1938 and remains active to this day. Funds raised at the Thrift Store are now directed towards the nearby hospital in Trail.



The complete mural above, with details below.



## APPENDIX TWO

# Sisters who Ministered at Mater Misericordiae Hospital Rossland, B.C. (1896-1969)

Stanislaus Gaffney 1896-1900	Vincent de Paul Umhoefer 1938-1939
Teresa Kieman 1896-1902	Helen Gorman 1939-1940
Joseph Marie Gaffney 1896-1906	Joan Mahony 1939-1944; 1947-1949; 1950-1954
Carmelita Moran 1896-?	
Ursula Murray 1896-1901	Casimir Clements 1940-43; 1958-68
	Rita McQuade 1940-1944
Berchmans Rossiter 1897-?; 1925-?	Jane Frances Lowery 1940-1943
Anthony Brady 1897-1907	Elizabeth Doyle 1940-1969 (as patient)
Aloysius Deignan 1897 - ?	Pascal Parker 1942-1953
	Immaculata O'Brien 1942-1945; 1965-1970
Xavier Clancy (early 1900's)	Anastasia Daigle 1942-1943
Scholastica O'Gara 1902-1918	Theodora Donohue 1942-1929
Raphael McGovern 1906-1907	Eileen Rahal 1943-1958
Bernadette Doyle 1907 - ?	
Dolorosa Maloney 1909-?	Lucy Nieckarz 1950-55
Loyola O'Connell 1909-1918	Demetria Nenzel 1953-1958
Stephen Dooley 1909 -?; 1919-1924	Mary Keough 1953-54
	Cyril McDermott 1953- ?
Hierononyme McCann 1914-?	Cecilia Arsenault 1955-1957
Germaine Fitzgerald 1919-?	
	Stephen McBride 1960-1969
Alice Flaherty 1924-1929; ?-1954	Edith Reif 1960-61
Clement Deegan 1925-1928	Damian Strachila 1961-1967
	Marguerite Weinrauch 1963-1965
Margaret Mary McGurren 1930s	Edgar Pineau 1964-1965
Angela Wood 1931-1935; 1952-1960	Noreen Linane 1964-67
Antonius Warren 1933-1941	Anne Marie Driscoll 1966-1968
Martha Kelly 1934-1938	Aileen Trainor 1967-68
Helena Mc Mahon 1934-1937; 1953-1958	
Lelia Hanrahan 1934-1940	Lucy Nieckarz 1950-55
Bernadette Mulvenna 1937-1944	
Katherine Marie LeRoux 1938-1939; 1959	
Bernice McHugh 1938-1941	



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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## PHOTO CREDITS

Page 1: Trail Creek Landing, "Place Names: Trail. The Dewdney Trail gave the City of Trail its name, but why didn't they call it Dewdney instead?" *Rosland News* (October 5, 2017). <https://www.rosslandnews.com/opinion/place-names-trail/>

Page 1: Le Roi Mine and Fire Hall, Rossland BC, Wikipedia (Original source The British Library). 1909.

Page 2: Map of Rossland and its mines compiled from surveys by C.H. Ellagottat, Provincial Land Surveyor. Corrected to March 1, 1897. Publication date, 1897. Image Dimensions 24 x 20 inches. The map shows Rossland at the beginning of its boom period, during which time it would become one of the largest cities in Western Canada. The map shows the town of Rossland, the Red Mountain Railway, Columbia & Western Railway and the several Wagon Roads which were constructed between 1892 and 1897. The map was prepared by H.R. Knapp.

Page 4: Photo of Sisters. Courtesy of the Archives of the Sisters of St. Joseph of Peace. Photo of Rossland hospital. # 26566788, Columbia Basin Institute of

Regional History (CBIRH) & Rossland Museum and Discovery Centre (RMDC).

Page 6: Photo #2276.0369: Rossland Hospital, year unknown, Rossland Museum and Discovery Centre.

Page 7 & 8: Fr. Pat Irwin. Internet search.

## SOURCES

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